

ADAMS & S. SENTINEL.

At \$2 per annum, in advance, or
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ROBERT C. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, \$1 per square for 2
weeks—25 cts. per s. for each con.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XX.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1885.

NO. 2.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of CATHERINE LECKEY, deceased, and also in pursuance of the last will and testament of MARY LECKEY, deceased, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 1st day of December next, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in said Borough, at the corner of South Baltimore and High streets, bounded by a 14 feet alley, and a lot late the property of George Welsh, Esq., on which are a two-story

Frame House, with a Back Building, a Log Stable, &c. &c.; a never-failing well of water convenient to the house, a fine garden, and a variety of fruit trees.

3 valuable Building Lots, fronting on High street, and separated from the above property by said alley, and having also an alley in the rear.

Also at the same time & place, **21 Shares of Stock** in the Bank of Gettysburg, and 4 do. in the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company.

Oct. 28. The notes given at the sale of the personal property are now due. Those interested will please call and settle.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 19th day of November next, at 1 o'clock, p. m. the following Property of GRISSEL PEDEN and JOHN PEDEN, deceased, viz.

A FARM, Situate in Straban township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Alex'r Campbell, Peter Trostle and others, containing 170 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

LOG HOUSE, Log Barn, and other necessary Buildings, with two wells of water and pumps therein; about 120 Acres of clear land, and a due proportion of timber-land; about 20 Acres of excellent Meadow; there is also a number of choice fruit trees on said Property.

Also, **SIXTY ACRES OF Mountain Land,** adjoining Joseph Chamberlin, and others. Persons desirous of purchasing the above property, can be shown the same by Thomas J. Cooper, in Gettysburg, or the subscribers.

THOMAS RIED, Agent for the heirs of John Peden.

Oct. 26. If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented.

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S Celebrated & Infalible

Worm-destroying Syrup, Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, July 29.

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

DE LA MONTE'S INDIAN SPECIFIC.

THIS valuable Medicine is highly recommended to the public, as being a safe and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of the Breasts and Lungs, &c. A direction and certificates will accompany each bottle of Specific.

RUSH'S & CHAPMAN'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills are extensively known, as being an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Jan. 5.

Potter's Catholicon,

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and inveterate ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c. sold at the

Apothecary and Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

FOR RENT, A TAN-YARD.

SITUATE in Emmitsburg, Frederick county, Md. formerly

of Jacob Troxell, consisting of 29 lay rats, 1 lime, 1 pool, and all other necessities, being all in complete order, having one of the latest pattern of Bark-mills, and has also the advantage of running water the greater part of the season, with two wells of never-failing water attached to the same. Terms will be moderate. Apply to

CATHARINE TROXELL, Emmitsburg, Oct. 26.

POETRY.

I HATE AND LOVE.

I hate the man who bows beneath
The rude oppressor's frown;
I hate him, for the ocean strand
Could melt his spirit down.

I hate the man who malice brews—
Whose heart with envy glows;
I hate him who when danger glares,
Would stoop to ruthless foes.

I love the man who firm can stand
When storms are raging round;
I love him, for the ocean strand
His greatness will rebound.

I love the man whose noble soul
Defies the tyrant's rod;
I love him—for he scorn control
By any but his God.

PERSONAL REMOVALS.

From the Portland Magazine for October.

THE INFIDEL.

For one long week had that beautiful boy been struggling with the fierce fever that was consuming him, sometimes talking cheerfully as if at play, and at others, murmuring broken and incoherent sentences, or groping his little hands about in the air, as if in search of something floating indistinctly over him.

On the morning of the eighth day, he had fallen into an uneasy slumber, and worn out by incessant watching, the weary mother had sunk into a gentle sleep in her chair, still holding the throbbing hand of the beautiful sufferer in her own.

It was a sight to make the heart stand still—that young mother, and her sick boy lying on the snowy sheets in his little crib, with his bright hair clustering over his head, the vivid scarlet of disease burning on his cheeks, his lips parched and dry with the hot and painful breathing. In his feverish restlessness, he had drawn one fat arm from his night-gown and exposed his rounded chest and white shoulder, while one little leg and foot, having spurned away the covering, lay upon the sheet, naked, and like a fragment of exquisite sculpture.

The mother might have been taken for an elder and beautiful sister, so very young and lovely she seemed; yet there was a scarcely perceptible expression about her mouth, that spoke of passions deep and fatal slumbering within. Excepting this, there was nothing in that face, pale with watching, its long lashes and gracefully rounded cheeks, in the full lip, or chin curving so easily into the neck—that is not found in gentle and loving woman. The form, though slight and youthful, bore about it that indescribable loveliness which brings with it all the tender associations of maturity. One arm rested on that of the chair, and her graceful head, with its abundance of dishevelled hair, drooped over the back of her bent hand, while the other lay on the edge of the crib, with that of the sick child resting within it. But a few moments of rest had the weary mother obtained, when the quick pulse of the little sufferer's hand beat against her fingers like the stroke of a tiny hammer. With a start she awoke and looked wildly on the child, who unheeded his blue eyes and opened his parched lips for drink. She gave him a spoonful of water, which he swallowed with a sigh of satisfaction, and closed his eyes again in weariness.

A moment after, he extended his arms toward the bending neck of his mother. She raised him to her bosom, and the soft air, stealing through the roses at the window, cooled his hot cheeks, and soothed him into a feeling of quiet.

"Mother," said the sweet child, in the imperfect language of infancy, "mother, dear, I am very sick; may I not see my father now?"

An expression of acute anguish contracted the parent's features, as, with a start that almost threw the sick child from her bosom, she vainly attempted to answer him; and burst into a passionate flood of tears. The poor child languidly raised his little hand and attempted to pat her cheek, murmuring, "Don't cry mother—don't cry, but I do want to see dear father once more—only once, mother."

"You shall see him, my child; you shall, though it kill me," sobbed the distressed creature; and pressing her lips to his burning cheek, she laid him gently in his crib, then went to a desk and rapidly penned a note, which she gave to her servant, and again returned to her charge. "Rest yourself, dear—he will soon come," and with a sob she bowed her head and stifled the emotion heaving her bosom, that she might not disturb the child, who, satisfied with her promise, had turned his cheek to the pillow, and was sinking into an uneasy slumber.

An hour had passed—an hour of fierce tumults in the bosom of the wretched mother. Her breath became thick; her cheeks were hot with the fire of an anxious spirit; she gazed upon the sick, and saw him not. "Thoughts must be terrible indeed that can win the heart of a

child. Time wore on; her heart stood still with expectation, or thrubbed with hope that should her whole frame like a lightning. The servant entered; and such was that woman's mastery over her proud heart, which would not expose its weakness to a menial, that her hand was steady as she took a note from him, and in a clear voice bade him withdraw. When the door had closed upon him,

with a strange calmness she tore open the note and read—

"Madam—If indeed I owe any attention to the child you speak of, the duties of my present ties as a husband will not allow me to go where I should not fail of meeting one who holds such ties in derision. Permit me to express my best wishes for the child's recovery, and believe me—Your obedient servant,"

WM. DAYTON."

Every drop of blood forsok the face of that unhappy young creature, as she read this unfeeling note. Crushing it in one hand, she grasped the wrist of the child in the other, and bending over, fixed her gaze on him with compressed lips and a brightness concentrating in her dark eyes, that told how little she thought of what she gazed upon. The pulse of the sick child, bounding hard against her fingers, quivering and leaping, recalled her attention to the dying child.—The little hand struggled to withdraw itself from her tight grasp. With a sudden consciousness she dropped it, and clung to the side of the crib for support. The boy opened his eyes wide, half rose, and supporting himself on his hands, gazed wildly about the room, as if in search of something; then turning his disappointed look reproachfully upon his mother, he fell back across the pillow, struggled as it were for a new hold on life, stretched himself and died.

With a face like marble, the heart-stricken woman stood stably gazing upon the dead, still clenching the note in one hand, and pressing the forehead of the corpse with the other till it grew cold under her touch; then she looked up and called for water; bathed the limbs of the little one, and wrapped the cold body in its shroud of fine linen. With her own hands she laid it on the table near an open window, and, with a ghastly smile, saw the soft wind, redolent with the perfume of flowers, lifting the bright curls from the face of the dead. The servants crowded to the door, and stared in wonder on the icy composure of the bereaved. Sternly she motioned them back, and seated herself by the cold blossom just gathered from her heart. With the crushed note thrust into her bosom, her elbows resting on the table, and her clenched hands pressed hard against her cheeks, she remained all the day long, scarcely moving an eye-lash, or raising her stony look from the cold body outstretched before her. There was no help, no comfort, stirring within her; for that young creature, so very beautiful and full of talent, was an infidel—one of those who dare to rise up in the presence of the Most High, and say with the breath he gave them, there is no God! She with the small capacities of a human soul—capacities that, with their utmost stretch of exertion, cannot comprehend the simple elements of a drop of water—had dared, in the very morning of her days, to deny the existence of him who had clothed her in beauty as with a bright garment, & quickened her spirit with the ever burning brightness of genius! His existence was before her, pictured upon the forehead of the corpse—and his power written upon it with the finger of death; yet she believed neither in his existence nor power. She knew nothing of religion with all its beautiful consolations—its power to turn death into a promise, which we receive as a portion of heaven's light, opening visions before us of boundless time spent with loved ones, with no check upon our hearts, no shrine for their deep and holy feelings, no fear that they will be misunderstood or ridiculed, but with a consciousness of purity within, and that all about is guileless and open.

No such future hope was before her. That dead body was not to her the casement of a freed spirit, unchained in its spring, and sent to congregate with cherubim and seraphim forever; but it was a beautiful portion of earth in which the cold spirit was quenched to annihilation. Eternity to her was chaos—a black seal placed on time—a season of decomposition and death in its darkest form. She was an infidel.

It is painful to trace the progress in evil of a young and splendidly gifted female, like Caroline Pope—to tell how she first drank of the poisonous cup of Atheism, in attending the lectures of those who have scattered blasphemy and irreligion over our land like a mildew or a pestilence. She fell in with one of those teachers of iniquity, and became contaminated with the evil that clingeth like a plague to many of the young and lovely of our land.

It matters not how or where she met with William Dayton, the man to whom she was connected by that ephemeral tie which the atheist dignifies with the title of marriage. Suffice it to say that such a tie was formed in the confidence of her heart in the strength of his honor. The one was sacrificed by the weakness of the other. While proud and strong in her unrepentant union, she saw him throw off his rakish shackles, whose

very looseness made them gall—fling them away in jealousy and distrust; and before she had time to reflect on the possibility of such an act, he whom she thought her husband, was for life wedded, lawfully wedded, to another; and she was left a disgraced thing, doomed to battle alone against her own deep feelings and the just opinions of a greater portion of mankind. He had left her, but not in penury. Though an orphan, and by her

own means friendless, she was in the first bloom of beauty, and in the lap of inherited wealth, with but one tie—that beautiful boy now lying dead before her.

It were in vain to trace the subtle windings of the human heart—to explore that inner world, the mind; it is a region of contradiction and strange mystery. Those who saw Caroline, after the desertion of him she still thought her right-hand husband, supposed her cold, passionless, at least resigned. They knew nothing of the unconquerable pride that burned forever in the innermost cells of her heart, allowing not a nerve to thrill or a lip to quiver, though her heart were breaking. She had taken no steps to recall him, nor even to see him; though he had brought his bride to a neighboring mansion that she herself had once occupied with him. Thinking so lightly of the marriage ceremony, perhaps she expected him to return to her when weary of his present tie, and stifled the anguish consuming her, rather than bow her haughty soul to entreaty; or it may be that she found in the child an outlet to the deep and burning affections of her nature: which softened her anguish and weakened the vengeance of "a woman scorned." We know not what were the passions that slumbered in her breast; for since the marriage of Dayton, she had not yielded to so much of emotion as when the dying boy begged so piteously to see his father. That look, so full of entreaty, and the soul of the mother yearning within her, conquered her stubborn pride. Even humbly she requested the presence of the father by the deathbed of his son. She bowed her soul to him a second time, and was spurned, coldly, cruelly; and even as her proud heart was writhing under the humiliating consciousness, the boy, whose innocent presence had been a check and a blessing, was stricken dead before her. She had no hope, no fear; her heart was turning to bitterness and her thoughts to vengeance. All day she sat gazing on the dead, unconscious of the progress of time, and holding dark counsel with her own spirit.

Night drew on—one of the soft balmy nights of a southern June—and the mother had not yet stirred from the side of her child. The moonbeams fell mildly through the blossoming honey-suckles at the window, & lay in broken light on the marble face of the dead infant. It was the signal she had agreed upon with her soul. Suddenly she arose, pressed her feverish lips on the forehead of the corpse, and turned to a desk standing in another part of the room.—After groping about for a moment, she took something out and placed it in her bosom; then throwing a large cloak over her head,

she left the house. It might have been hours, or minutes, for aught the misguided woman knew of the flight of time, before she arrived at the garden back of the house where Dayton lived. She threaded the serpentine walks—her heavy cloak brushing the night dew from the carnations as she passed on—occasionally thrusting out her hand and rudely forcing back the flowering branches that obstructed her way. A sudden turn in the path brought her opposite the windows of a lighted chamber. She stopped, and with folded arms and upturned face, gazed long and sternly upon them, unmindful of the white orange blossoms showering over her head, of the wreathing honey-suckles, or the profusion of roses scenting the air about her. Pale and motionless she stood, her lips compressed, and her black eyes flashing fearfully, as the moonlight flickered through the branches upon her working features. The heavy folds of the curtains fell so thickly, that she could distinguish nothing within the room, except the shadow of a man moving slowly between them and the light; but she could not be mistaken even in the shadow. Her victim was there. The fierceness of her spirit raged too strongly for longer control. Stepping forward, she softly raised the latch of an outer door and entered the house. The broad hall was empty, but brilliantly lighted, and she could hear the voices of servants below, as she ascended the stairs towards the chamber. Noiselessly she glided along the shadowy side of the wall into a dark room, the door of which stood ajar. There, with her elbow resting on the corner of a dressing-table, she stood, herself concealed by the darkness, with a full view of the inmates of the opposite apartment. At the farther extremity, on a light French bed, from which the blue damask curtains were drawn back in rich folds, lay

the young wife of Dayton.—Caroline had never seen her—and now leaned anxiously forward for some moments, gazing intently on her sweet face, so delicate and almost childlike in its beauty. The ruffles of her night gown were open, and betrayed a neck smooth, slender, and dazlingly white; and upon it lay, like a large rose leaf, the tiny hand of an

lace and embroidery, was lying on her bosom. Until that moment, Caroline was ignorant of the infant's existence. A quick sob escaped through her clenched teeth. She thought of her own dead child at home—the happy time when she, too, had rested with it against her heart, even as that young mother. Her eyes felt less hot, a soft moisture stole into them, and the heart of the woman

put her hand into her bosom; the pressure of cold steel against the crushed note again filled her heart with bitterness; and, with renewed purpose she turned her eyes upon Dayton. He was sitting on a sofa near the bed, in a position to break the light from the face of his wife. He held a book in one hand, while the other shaded his eyes, with the fingers buried in his short black curls. Occasionally he would turn and smilingly address a word to his wife, who answered him in a low voice, or with the look of an angel from her large blue eyes, that again dropped to the needle upon her bosom, as her husband resumed his reading. On the entrance of an elderly woman, apparently a nurse, Dayton arose, went to the bedside, and pressing a kiss on the forehead of his wife, whispered "good night," and was about to leave the room. The young mother, in a tone of playful chiding, raised the infant from her bosom and recalled him. The father returned, and with a smile of fondness, took the babe in his arms awkwardly, as if afraid of dropping it, and pressing his lips gently to its round cheek, he again placed it by the side of its mother, and left the room.

There was no burst of anger in Caroline's bosom as she witnessed this scene; but a cold, suffocating grasp seemed clutching her heart, while she stood motionless as a statue, not once moving till the rattling of bolts and the noise of retiring servants had ceased. Then she stepped forth to her work of vengeance. The Turkey carpet yielded to her steps and broke the sound, as she passed to the chamber that Dayton had entered. She admitted herself, and for a moment stood by the door, checked by the burst of recollections crowding upon her. A few quick sobs stirred her heart, as she turned her eyes from one remembered object to another, and stood for a time gazing upon them, as if they formed a part of her purpose. The heavy curtains excluded every beam of moonlight, and there was only the dim radiance of a night-lamp gleaming through its shade of ground glass on the surface of a superb mirror, and glittering over the marble slab on which it stood. The deep shadows thrown by the furniture seemed palpable, like dark witnesses; and as the murderer drew her cloak slowly from her shoulders, the rustle of the silk seemed like the stirring of unseen wings in the room; yet after the first moment, the solemn stillness reigning about her but served to steel her heart the more sternly in its desire of vengeance. She felt no quaking of soul, no weakness of purpose, as she drew a small dagger from her bosom, and approached the bed at the opposite side of the room.

The crimson curtains were drawn back, and the sleeper exposed. He lay with one arm thrown out upon the counterpane, the dim light brightening the broad expanse of his forehead, and softening the warm glow of his cheeks. His lips were a healthy red, & a contented smile was playing about them. It was a splendid head for a painter, with its mass of short black hair, its manly expressive brow, and the lower portion verging with a firm and classical beauty into the superb neck, exposed by the unbuttoned collar. Even she who came to destroy, could not entirely conquer the feelings of the woman within, as almost forgetful of her purpose, she bent over and fixed her gaze on her victim. Her face sunk lower and lower, till his warm breath stirred the curls on her cheek—the unnatural firmness of her eyes was quenching itself—her grasp became less firm upon her dagger—and the feelings of the murderess were passing away, when a slight wail from the infant in the next chamber, accompanied by a sweet and hushing voice, fell upon her heart like an audible reproach. That instant her head was erect, her foot planted hard upon the floor, and the sharp dagger on high, its blade glittering, like the tongue of a serpent, just above the sleeping heart of the victim!—A moment more and it had indeed slept in blood.

She turned on his pillow, smiling and murmuring in his sleep. She might have been mistaken, but the murderess thought it was her name he repeated; a terrible burst of feeling rushed through her, her limbs shook as with a palsy, her hand relaxed its hold, the poisoned dagger dropped, and with a suddenly expanded heart she fell upon her knees, and pressed the bedclothes hard against her mouth, to stifle the anguish struggling for a passage. A few fierce throes, and a torrent of relieving tears gushed from her eyes. When she raised her head, her face was wet, and stirring with emotion as tender as that of a griefed infant. She gazed long and sorrowfully upon the face of the sleeper, lying so unconscious of the danger he had escaped; when, taking up the dagger, she feebly arose, folded the cloak about her, and tottered out of the house, weak and unsteady, as if she had just arisen from a bed of sickness. When a

where the body of the child was lying, and dropped exhausted on a sofa, still wrapped in her cloak, and holding the sharp dagger in her nerveless hand. A few moments, and it fell from her relaxed hold, and stuck quivering in the floor. She had fallen into a death-like slumber.

[To be concluded in our next.]
The love of praise influences every one.

The Independence Bell.—The Bell hanging in the steeple of the old State House, in Chestnut street, Philadelphia, which is rung on special occasions, is the one that assembled the people together to hear the Declaration of Independence read fifty-nine years ago. The metal of which this bell is composed, was imported in the year 1732, in the shape of another bell, which having become injured by an accident at the trial ringing, after its arrival, it became necessary to have it recast. Whether the remarkable inscription upon it was or was not upon the original bell, we have no means of ascertaining, but Watson, in his Annals of Philadelphia, expresses the opinion that we are indebted for it to ISAAC NORRIS, Esq., at that time Speaker of the Colonial Assembly, under whose direction the bell was recast. This supposition is possibly correct, for it is hardly probable that the Assembly which ordered the bell from England, would have encountered the risk of being suspected of the rebellious intentions which might have been inferred from its terms. The inscription was copied from the 25th chapter of the book of Leviticus, verse 10, in these words, "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

This prophetic command was literally obeyed by the bell on the 4th of July, 1776, and as it was the first bell in the U. States that spoke treason, it was thought prudent to remove it from Philadelphia for safe keeping in 1777, when the British were about to visit Philadelphia, although its weight was 2080 lbs. Phil. Gaz.

Rocky Mountains.—The distance of the Rocky Mountains from the Pacific is said to be about the same as that of the Alleghenies. The area of their base is immense. They have not been thoroughly explored, but they are said to be of prime formation. It is supposed that some of the peaks are volcanic, but it has not been ascertained that this is the fact. The distance from St. Louis, at the junction of the Missouri with the Mississippi, to the Rocky Mountains, is 2500 miles, and from the western settlements of Missouri, 8 or 900. There is a belt of Woodland for 250 or 300 miles from the Mississippi, and then begin extensive plains reaching to the foot of those mountains. These plains are mostly a barren desert, like some parts of Arabia, and are visited and possessed by buffaloes and other wild animals.

Some branches of the Missouri river rise a great distance among the mountains, and the rates of the river are called, seem to have been formed by the rushing of the water from the highest part of the mountains to the plains below. The banks of the river, in the mountains, are twice the height of the mountains on North River, near West Point. The chasm is 150 yards wide.

The range is frequently called the Oregon mountains. It is nearer to the Pacific Ocean to the Mississippi river, and the Oregon has its rise on the western slope. Their black and precipitous appearance has given to them the name by which they are generally known in the U. States.

The sources of rivers running into the Mississippi east, and the Oregon west, are not very distant; and in some parts there are low places or valleys which has led to the belief that a canal will be made to connect the eastern and western rivers, within half a century.

The mail is now transported between Philadelphia and Boston in 36 hours.—Eighty years ago, it is said it required 21 days. So much for Internal Improvement.

A non sequitur.—Abdallah was held one of the most eloquent of all the mollahs among the faithful, and his orations were listened to by the wise, as words of inspiration. He usually rode an ass, considered the most conceited of all the long-eared tribe, and was accustomed to con his speeches as he travelled along the highway. One day, after one of these rehearsals, the ass chanced, while browsing in the wood, to meet a fox, who asked him, "What news?" "Alas," cried the ass, "my poor master is run mad!" "How so?" replied the other.—"Why he talks so that I can't understand a word he says." "Oh, if that's all," quoth Reynard, "make yourself perfectly easy—every man is not mad who talks beyond the comprehension of an ass."

An Irish student hearing his professor lecture on latent heat, and the considerable quantity of it contained even by ice and snow, inquired—"If you please, sir, how many snow-balls will hold enough to boil a tattle-kettle?"

A Bad Character better than none.—Sir, observed a publican, "I have a mad notorious fellow for never speaking the truth, 'you have taken away my character.' 'How so?' said the other, 'I never mentioned your name in my life.' 'No matter for that,' rejoined Boniface, 'before you came here, I was reckoned the greatest liar of the place.'"

The dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Elton, of Brooks, Maine, was consumed on the night of the 31st ult. and five cows and a domestic perished in the flames.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Communicated.

Harrison Meeting.

At a meeting of the friends of General Harrison, held at the Court House on Saturday evening the 31st inst. Dr. DAVID HORNER was called to the Chair. R. F. McConaughy was appointed Secretary and J. R. Edie, Assistant Secretary. On motion of James Cooper, Esq.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting; the chair then appointed the following gentlemen, viz:—John Houck, James Cooper, Esq., Samuel Buchter, Joel B. Danner and A. B. Kurtz, who after retiring for a short time reported the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, the time is approaching when we shall again be called on to make choice of a Chief Magistrate, and as it is proper to take such measures as will insure concert amongst all those holding the same political principles, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is with great satisfaction, that this meeting have heard their distinguished fellow citizen, General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, announced as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and that they hail with pleasure a name on which all opposed to Martin Van Buren, can unite without a sacrifice of principle.

Resolved, That the experience and talents of Gen. Harrison qualify him to discharge the high and important duties incumbent on the Chief Executive Magistrate of the United States, as much as his eminent civil and military services entitle him to a gratitude and support of his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That he is the only one upon whom all parties of the opposition, can unite without a sacrifice of principle and that with him for our candidate, the electoral vote of Pennsylvania can be taken from Van Buren.

Resolved, That this meeting respectfully recommend to their fellow citizens the propriety of holding a county meeting on the Second Saturday of November next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a convention to be held in Harrisburg on Monday the 14th day of December next, for the purpose of "organization and nominating an electoral ticket in favor of William Henry Harrison for President."

Resolved, That having the fullest confidence in the honesty and capacity of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, we cordially recommend him to the support of our fellow-citizens of the county and pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in all the papers in the county.

DAVID HORNER, Chairman.
R. F. McCONAUGHY, } Secretaries.
J. R. EDIE, }

A LUDICROUS INCIDENT.—The following incident is related by Captain Skinner, as having occurred while he was proceeding up the Gangway, with a detachment of the British Army.

"On sailing up the Gangway, my boat happened to be moored by the side of a large budgerow, in which a somewhat choleric gentleman, was, as I conceived, at rest; all his boatmen and servants, to the number, I dare say, of twenty-five or thirty, were sleeping, rolled up in their white shawls, upon the roof of the apartment in which he was lying, which rose like a poop above the deck. It was a beautiful night, and in the neighbourhood of Colong, one of the most romantic parts of the river. I was seated on the deck, although it was past midnight, enjoying the scene, when my contemplations were disturbed by an unusual splashing in the water.

On turning in the direction of the noise, I saw the unfortunate men leaping and tumbling into the river from the boat of my passionate neighbor, who was standing like a madman on the deck, brandishing a stick over his head. Never shall I forget the scene. He was not unlike Lieutenant Lisurhago in his appearance. The moon lit up his bald head, for he had thrown his night cap at one of the people in a rage at not being able to reach him with a stick; and while he stood in the midst of the wild scenery around, with nothing on but his shirt, dispersing the sleepers, I would have given the world for Smollett's pen to have perpetuated the scene.

The boatmen, who are always expert swimmers, and did not seem to lose their presence of mind by the sudden transition, very soon reached the shore, and gazed in astonishment, as well as myself at the comedy in which they had taken such unexpected and conspicuous parts. I conceived some terrible offence must have been given to have called for such uncompromising severity—for every one was driven from his berth. I was soon relieved from my suspense, however.

The victor strutted two or three times over the deserted field; then turning to wards the routed enemy, who seemed ready to rally on the banks, shook his stick at them, and cried out in Hindostanee, "I'll teach you to snore, you scoundrels!"

From the Boston Morning Post.

A GOOD JOKE.

A correspondent at Charleston informs us of an amusing occurrence, which took place in that town on Saturday. A mechanic had been employed by a sportsman to make him some decoy ducks; which, when finished, were placed on the top of a three story building in the rear of Main street, for the purpose of drying the paint. Very early in the morning, a citizen discovered them through the fog, and supposing them to be genuine, resolved to have some of them for his dinner. He accordingly borrowed a gun, which he loaded very heavily, and having stationed a friend near by, on the ground, with a musket ready cocked to bring down such as escaped on the wing, he went on through the fog, and fired into the midst of them. He was thunder-struck to find that none of them moved, and had about made up his mind that he had killed them all to dead that they could not even flap their wings, when a loud and hearty laugh from the bystanders, who had collected to witness and enjoy the joke, informed him that he had made a slight mistake.

LYNCH LAW IN YORK.

Continued from page 1.

The Hon. BRIARLEY LYNCH, Prosecutor, Judge, Jury, and Executioner of the new criminal code, has set up his Ebezer, under the very noses of Judges Dutcher, Barlow, and Hendon, and most contumaciously demonstrated that he has the bump of "devil-may-care" prominently developed in regard to the right worshipful Chief Burgess and quorum of this godly and ancient borough.

"Judge Lynch has diverse queer notions in regard to matters and things in general. Among other things he is a warm admirer of one quality of which the goddess Diana is the especial patroness—and wages unparrying war against all ladies who do not believe in the exceeding loveliness of that quality, and act in accordance with their creed. It appears that certain ladies in this borough, in choosing a household deity, selected her whom they of Cyprus were wont to worship, to the exclusion of Judge Lynch's favorite Diana. This gave mortal offence to the Judge, and called, in his opinion, for the interposition of his steel right arm."

Accordingly on Wednesday night last, he visited the houses of the offending frail ones, seized the affrighted inmates, and divided their houses with them according to the plan of the man who gave his son all the outside, he keeping possession of the inside. Having effected the expulsion of his victims, he analyzed chairs, tables, mirrors, "and a variety of household and kitchen furniture, too tedious to enumerate," as the handbills say. Finding his appetite for destruction still unsatisfied, his virtuous indignation still unappeased, he fell upon the most destructible parts of the buildings, and doors and windows were valourously sacrificed in the cause of morality, order and LAW.

The following morning handbills were found posted in various public places, ordering the offending individuals forthwith to leave the borough, on pain of further and more severe punishment. This requisition of the new judiciary has, we believe, been complied with, and no tabernacle remains in the borough of York, devoted to the exclusive and ostentatious worship of the Cyprian goddess.

YORK GAZ.

Dreadful Accident and Awful Scene.

On Sunday evening last, a little girl, by the name of Langdon, residing in the suburbs of this borough, aged 7 years, was burnt to death, it is supposed by her clothes taking fire. Her parents were absent at the time. On the following morning a Coroner's inquest was convened at the house, and the parents of the child were so beastly drunk that they could not give any information respecting its death. In the afternoon the corpse was conveyed through the borough for interment by five persons, among whom was the father, so much intoxicated that he staggered along the streets, and in one instance he fell down. May our citizens never behold another such an awful scene.

Miners Journal.

CHRISTIANITY VICTORIOUS.

Alan over-crowded meeting, held on the 30th inst. in the Temperance Hall, Northern Exchange, Philadelphia, the following resolution was carried:—unanimously, and with enthusiastic applause:—

Resolved, That after six nights public discussion between Dr. Sleight, in defence of Divine Revelation, and the Representatives of the N. York and Philadelphia Free Inquirers in support of Infidelity, it has been satisfactorily proved that genuine Christianity is of Divine origin, and that the attacks made by infidels on the sacred Scriptures are as frivolous as they are unsupported by reason and common sense, and destructive to the best interests of mankind.—(Nem. Con.)

The reverse was then put, and not a single hand was held up to support it!

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30th, 1845.

(Signed)
R. H. CLOSE, } Moderators.
JOHN STEEL, }
JNO. MARTIN, }
F. D. WARD, }
THOS. BROWN, }

The Alexandria Gazette says:—"It is currently reported that the Secretary of the Navy has, within a few days past, made no concealment of his opinion, that the present difficulties with France will eventuate in a serious collision between the U. States and that country."

Conviction of Perjury.—At the late court for Portage county, Ohio, Col. W. B. Washington was convicted of perjury, and sentenced to seven years imprisonment. He was a man of standing and property, whose avarice prompted him to commit the perjury.

With such a name, to commit such an act, is to sin against all influences. We hope the Legislature of the State possesses the power to change the man's name—since that name could not save him from perjury.

Grease for Wheel Axes.—"What is the best grease for wheels?" said one whip to another, the other day. "Tar," said the other. "Tar! I despise tar, and grease went away there." Now had they put the question to our grave selves, we would have told them of a valuable material to diminish friction, not only

Advertiser, there are now erecting in N. York, below 22d street, seven hundred and ninety-seven dwellings and stores, including those where the digging of the cellars has commenced, and those finished and not yet tenanted. There are also 14 churches erecting or just finished. Custom House, a House of Detention, a University, a College, a Lyceum, a Reservoir, Astor's Hotel, Harmony Hall, and 25 other buildings, making a grand total of 864.

ATTEMPT AT BANK ROBBERY.

The Baltimore American of Monday last, contains the following particulars of a rash attempt at robbing a bank in that city:—

A bold attempt was made on Saturday night to rob the Merchants' Bank. Soon after midnight, the watchmen of the Bank heard a noise which satisfied them that some one was attempting to enter by breaking through the wall on the south side of the building. One of them immediately went round to the south side of the Exchange, and having gained an entrance to the rotunda, proceeded to the Maryland Insurance Office, adjoining the Bank, in which he suspected the attempt was being made.

While endeavoring to open the door of the office, which he found bolted on the inside, he heard a commotion within, followed by the throwing up of one of the front windows on Gay st. The rogue it appears, jumped from the window, but it is supposed did not clear the iron railing of the area in front, and thus sprained his ankle severely.

His groans soon attracted the attention of the other watchmen, and as the latter came up, the robber attempted to knock him down with a short elastic stick, loaded at each end with lead, which he had attached to his wrist. The watchman, however, received no injury, and the rogue was secured.

On gaining admission to the insurance Office a singular development was made. The villain, by means of false keys, had opened a large book safe or vault in the office, and had been industriously at work in endeavoring to effect an entrance through the brick wall at its north end into the Bank. He had already succeeded, when discovered, in removing one range of the bricks for a space sufficiently large to admit him easily.

He had provided himself with a crowbar, hammer, chisel, brace with augers and bits of a dozen different dimensions for boring a six inch hole, skeleton keys of various patterns and dimensions—in fact, every implement which a regular workman would require in removing walls, or opening locks. He had taken care to provide himself with a pair of white leather gloves, and to wrap one end of his crowbar in cloth, so that his hands might not be blistered while engaged at work.

One of the gloves was found in the vault, and the other was taken from him at the watch house. It is supposed that he effected an entrance to the Exchange by opening one of the basement passage doors with his false keys, and by the same means opened the Insurance office and its book vault. He says his name is James Freeman, and that he is an Englishman. He was committed to prison yesterday morning.

Democratic Rept'n's Style Convention.

After mature deliberation, and the urgent solicitation of the Democratic Republican Party of the People, in every section of the Commonwealth, and under the full conviction, that the time for immediate action, in relation to the Presidency, has arrived, the undersigned members of the Central Committee, recommend a State Convention, at Harrisburg, on Monday the 14th of December next, for the purpose of organization and nominating an electoral ticket.

This Convention is intended to be emphatically a Convention of the People, of all parties, in favor of the People's Candidate, WM. HENRY HARRISON.

The Committee, therefore, earnestly recommend, that the Meetings of the People, in the several counties, for the choice of Delegates, be held in that spirit of liberality and magnanimous conciliation, which is the basis of true Democracy, and the only sure guarantee of a final triumph. It is to be hoped, that in view of the great object before us, the placing of the government in patriotic hands, party rancor will be banished—party difference, on other questions, will be forgotten—and that the Democratic supporters of the present Chief Magistrate, the Democratic Whigs, and the Democratic Antimasons may, without losing their party names, or giving up their party organization, be cordially invited to participate.

The Committee inform the friends of Gen. Harrison throughout the State, that the proposed Convention is not intended to interfere with the one called by the Democratic Antimasonic State Committee, which is to assemble at the same time. That Convention has its own specific objects, and will be, it is believed, not unfriendly to the People's Candidate. But as the supporters of Gen. Harrison are not confined to any one party, the committee recommend, that all who prefer him for President of the U. States, to the Federal Nominee at Baltimore, hold meetings in their respective counties, and choose delegates to the proposed State Convention, equal to the number of Representatives and Senators each district or County is entitled to in

HENRY K. STRONG,
D. KRAUSE,
JOHN FOX,
JNO. STAHL,
JOEL BAILEY,
ANDREW KEEFER,
JNO. A. STEHLEY,
JOHN W. BOYER,
JOHN CAMERON,
WM. MCCLURE,
WILLIAM DUCK,

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

ABOLITION RIOT AT SALEM.

George Thompson has been again the cause of riot. The Salem Register tells that on Monday evening a stated monthly meeting for "prayer for slaves, and the peaceful abolition of slavery in the United States, and through the world," was held as usual at the Howard street Vestry, in that town. A number assembled in the neighborhood of the house. As the number continued to increase, and inquiries were made for Thompson, it was thought best to request the presence of the Sheriff to aid in preserving peace. His endeavors to disperse them were entirely ineffectual, and were answered by shouts and hisses. A lantern which he held in his hand, was broken, and some stones were thrown against the Vestry. Several other attempts were made to disperse them, but in vain—many of them demanding to know whether Thompson was in the house. The Sheriff declared his determination to protect the rights of the citizens, and preserve the peace of the town, and with his assistants seized one or two persons whom he supposed to be ringleaders; the cry of "rescue" was immediately raised, and a scene of great confusion ensued.—The officer, however, succeeded in conveying one prisoner nearly to the jail, when he was surrounded by the mob, and made his escape. The meeting at the Vestry, in the mean time, had been dismissed, and retired without further molestation.

On Tuesday evening a report was put in circulation that Thompson was in North Salem, at the house of Mr. Thompson, a Spenser, and a large number of persons were seen gathering around his house, inquiring for Thompson. Stones were thrown at the house, threats were uttered, and the family were thrown into the highest state of alarm. The people were assured that Thompson was not in the house, & had not been there for the day; but as they would not retire, Mr. S. sent over into town, requesting some of his friends to come to his assistance, and endeavor to disperse the assembly. Several respectable and influential citizens immediately repaired to his house, where they found the family in great terror, and a large number of persons near the house, and standing about in squads, some uttering threats and imprecations against Thompson, &c.

These gentlemen immediately went to the place where a large number were assembled, assured them that Thompson was not there, expressed their fixed determination that the laws should be supported, and urged them to retire peacefully to their homes. After a few minutes they began to withdraw, and in a short time they had all retired, and no further trouble took place.

In consequence of these events, a public meeting of the "friends of order" has been called at Town Hall on Friday afternoon next, to adopt measures to preserve the quiet of families and the peace of the town. They may adopt what measures they please, but until Thompson is expelled from the country, or a worse event happens, riots will invariably occur wherever he may have the folly or madness to show himself.

The Belfast (Me.) Journal of Thursday last contains the particulars of a most distressing occurrence. On the morning of the 28th ult. the dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Ellis of Brooks, was consumed, and five of his sons and one hired man perished in the flames!

The Journal says:—

Mr. Ellis formerly resided in Prospect, and had removed to Brooks to prosecute the lumbering business. He had on Tuesday last, the day before the conflagration, a family consisting of his wife, three daughters and seven sons, besides his hired people. The youngest child was but two days old, and the mother of course confined to her bed. On Thursday evening Mr. Ellis directed one of the young men to put a log in the kitchen fire place, and so prepare the fire that it might be comfortable for the nurse in case she should have occasion to rise. The one which he put on was rather large, and being hollow, probably burned more rapidly than had been anticipated. The mother with her infant and nurse occupied the bed room near the kitchen; and all the rest of the family the chambers of the house. The eldest son and daughter were from home on a visit, and another daughter, a little girl, was that night at the house of a neighbor.

About midnight Mrs. Ellis was alarmed by an unusual light shining into her room, and spoke to the nurse to arise and see what was the cause. She opened the door, but was met with such a rush of dense smoke and heat that she screamed, and shut it instantly. She tore out the window of her room and sprang on herself to alarm the family and call for help. Mr. Ellis having heard her first cry had run down stairs, rushed through the burning room and opened the outside door. He could not return. His first object was to save his wife; for he knew that in regard to her there would not be a moment to lose.—He ran round to her window, tore away the high head board which stood next to it, and took his wife and infant out—also the upper bed, on which he placed them on the ground.—The next object was to save the child. One of the hired men had sprung from his bed at the first call and attempted to follow Mr. Ellis down, but the smoke

and heat were so intense upon the stairs, that the lower door was opened ere it was possible, and the man turned round and leaped from a chamber window. The daughter, a young lady of about 16 years, followed him.

The doors and windows being thus opened gave free circulation to the air, and the house being unplastered, and extremely dry, the flames spread with astonishing rapidity, and were almost in

stantaneously rolling through the whole upper part of it, and bursting out at the roof. By this time some of the neighbors had arrived, and a man ascended to a chamber window, but could not enter. He called; but nothing could be heard but the roaring of the flames. The young man, from whose side the other had escaped, and five little boys were all suffocated, and slept in death; were all consumed in the fire which enveloped their beds. I asked the daughter whether she heard any cry from the others as she was fleeing from the chamber. She replied with unutterable emotion, "I did hear my youngest brother cry, Pa! Pa!—but I could not help him." This was the youngest excepting the infant, and had been sleeping in the same bed with his father. Those who escaped as they sprang from their beds saved nothing from the flames.

A Governor nearly Lynched.

The Detroit Journal of a late date says:—"We regret to learn that a highly respectable riot occurred at Ypsilanti on Monday night. The house in which the Acting Governor lodged was assailed, the windows of his chamber broken, and to secure himself from their missiles, he fled to the door, where he slept till morning. It was Clark's tavern.—In the morning, we are informed, the host charged him \$5 to pay for the damage done by the mob to his house!" Truly the worthy Secretary and Acting Governor of the world be State of Michigan, is in a sad predicament; but he is not to be deterred by such consequences when he accepted the station, and also made his calculations as to a suitable reward for the Executive. To be serious, the people of Michigan will not win the admiration of honest men and friends of public order, by such conduct as, that described in the paragraph quoted above. They are about making application to Congress for admission into the Union.—They have just escaped a conflict with Ohio—and they should show their good sense and patriotism by submitting, for a brief season at least, to the executive authority of the Acting Governor. We cannot in terms too strongly express our censure of the disgraceful conduct above alluded to. Mr. Horner is, by the law, the highest public officer of Michigan, and surely no good citizen should for a moment sanction the discourtesy and violence of Ypsilanti.—It is time for the public to speak out in relation to the Lynch Law.—We have already too much of it.

Cruelty of a Father.—A crime of the most horrid nature has just been discovered in a little village near Landau, Rhenish Bavaria. The annals of barbarism can hardly offer an example of a case of such atrocious cruelty. In that village resided a respectable family, consisting of the father, mother, son and daughter. Until the year 1828, they had always lived together in the greatest harmony. At that period the daughter, then very young, formed an attachment to a man of low birth and connections, which circumstance gave the greatest offence to her family, more especially to her father. Neither entreaties or menaces were of avail to shake the young lady's affections for her lover; and the father, seeing that all was in vain, resolved to employ the most horrible means of revenge upon her. He made her go down in one of the cellars of the house, where he walled up a space in a corner, so as to form a narrow dungeon, the entrance to which he afterwards closed up with some stones and mortar, leaving only a small aperture, through which the hand could be introduced, for the purpose of supplying her with food. He then, to allay the suspicion of his neighbors, gave out that he had sent his daughter to a boarding school. Shortly he spread a rumor that she was dead, and went into mourning for her. During seven years the unfortunate girl remained "enclosed" in this dungeon.—Every week the father took her down fresh straw to lie upon, and a measure of boiled potatoes, which was to serve her for her whole nourishment until the next visit.

A short time ago a happy accident discovered her from this dreadful duration. One of the servant maids whose curiosity had been excited by the father's conduct, and by the circumstance of its being strictly forbidden to all the family to enter the cellar, resolved to approach the interdicted cave. When at the door, she began to sing, and soon afterwards she heard a faint cry in the corner. Approaching the spot whence the sound proceeded, she was soon informed of all the circumstances of this horrid affair. The maid immediately gave information to the authorities of the place, who, on arriving, released the wretched being from her long and dreadful captivity. The father and mother have been placed in custody. The unfortunate girl, on being restored to the light of day, presented the most hideous appearance. She was unable to stand, her legs having been so long bent under her as to deprive her of all use of them. Her body was covered with hair, and it was hardly possible to recognize a human being in the miserable and deformed object.

MINIATURE STEAM ENGINE.—Probably the smallest specimen of working machinery in the world is in the possession of Mr. Tappin, of the Museum of Natural Manufactures in Leicester square. It is a working model of a high pressure steam engine, made of silver, which is perfect in all its parts, does not weigh above two hundred and fifty grains, and will stand upon a shilling. The whole, including the boiler, may be covered with a thimble, and sufficient steam can be generated to keep it in motion for more than five minutes.—London paper.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The Williamsport Banner states that the Canal performs admirably, since the repairs in September, and that the trade on it increases daily, and even exceeds the present means of transportation, which, however, are soon to be multiplied.

It is said that the Board of Canal Directors have referred to the Stockholders the decision of the question in regard to the location of the termination of the Canal at Cumberland.

Rents are enormously high in N. Orleans—no decent house fit to live in, can be procured under \$60 per month—whilst \$1000 per annum seems to be a fair rent, for any house of the most moderate pretensions.

The Mammoth Cave.—It is said in Wildlife's Journal of Belles Letters, that Dr. Bird is now on a second visit to the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky to explore which to its limits, and to describe its wonders, both with the pen and pencil, has for some time been a favorite scheme. He is accompanied by an artist of eminence, and designs to pass a considerable time in the cave, taking with him provisions and fuel, by the light of which, the great rooms and various cavities will be vividly transferred to canvass, and from thence to a book, which is to be published in Europe and America in a high style of art.

The Atmosphere of this cave, when purified by salt-petre, is represented as admitting of a long residence within its secluded walls—and it has even been suggested by Physicians, that this place would form an admirable winter retreat for consumptive patients—the atmosphere being pure and uniform. A camp meeting is annually held in the cave, when the walls are brilliantly illuminated for more than a mile. And the people of the West form large parties, to meet at certain seasons at this spot, and enjoy the delight of social intercourse.

Jerusalem.—Jerusalem was a ploughed field and the ground on which the Temple now stands, the joint inheritance of two brothers, one of whom was married and had several children, the other lived a bachelor. They cultivated in common the field which had devolved on them in right of their mother. At harvest time, the two brothers bound up their sheaves, and made of them two equal stacks, which they left upon the field. During the night a good thought presented itself to the younger: "My brother," said he to himself, "has a wife and children to maintain; it is not just that our shares should be equal; let me then take a few sheaves from my stack, and secretly add them to his; he will not perceive it, and therefore cannot refuse them." This project the young man immediately executed. That night the elder awoke, and said to his wife, "My brother is young, and lives alone, without a companion to assist him in his labors, and console him under his fatigues. It is not just that we should take from the field as many sheaves as he does; let us get up, and secretly go to carry a certain number of sheaves to his stack—he will not find them out to-morrow, and therefore cannot refuse them;" and they did so accordingly. The next day the brothers went to the field, and each was much surprised to find the two stacks alike; neither being able in his own mind to account for the prodigy. "They pursued the same course for several successive nights, but as each carried to his brother's stack the same number of sheaves, the stacks still remained equal, till one night both determined to stand sentinel to elucidate the mystery; they met each bearing the sheaves destined for his brother's stack.

"Now, the spot, where so beautiful a thought at once occurred to, and was so perseveringly acted upon by, two men, must be a place agreeable to God; & men blessed it, and chose it whereon to build a house to his name."

How charming is this tradition! How it breathes the unaffected morals of patriarchal morals! How simple, primal, and natural, is the inspiration leading men to consecrate to God a spot on which virtue has terminated upon earth! I have heard, among the Arabs, a hundred legends of the same description. The air of the Bible is breathed all over the East.—A. De Lamarque's Pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

JOICE HERR is the name of an aged negress who has been exhibited and has attracted much attention in the principal Northern and Eastern cities, in her great age, and the connections of her early life. She is said to have reached the almost incredible period of one hundred, and sixty years, having been born at Madagascar in the year 1674. She was the slave of Augustine Washington, father of President Washington, and was the servant in attendance who swaddled George at his birth. Although from her extreme age her form is attenuated and withered to a mere skeleton, it is a fair presumption, that the animated bundle of skin and bones was in her day a portly, vigorous, and athletic woman. Her weight now is stated to be less than fifty pounds. She is certainly a most extraordinary spectacle, and has doubtless attracted the gaze, with a success unparalleled since the days of the Patriarchs.

Albany Daily Ad.

Pretty Fair.—The ladies of the Episcopal Society at Navarino (Green Bay) Michigan, held a fair on the 4th ult. the proceeds of which amounted to two thousand dollars! The Green Bay Intelligencer says that, considering the population, it is perhaps unequalled in the history of Fairs. The handsome sum thus raised is to be appropriated to the building of an Episcopal Church.

An Original Trick.—The West Chester Republican of Monday last, relates the following:—

"On the morning of Wednesday last, while the cars were making their way from Third street, Philadelphia, to the inclined plane, a gentleman passenger, affected to be seized with a sudden chill, and manifested all the shivering tokens thereof. A fellow traveller, in order to render his situation as comfortable as circumstances would permit, generously tendered the sufferer his cloak to muffle himself with. On arriving at the head of the plane, the owner of the cloak discovered that not only was the victim of the chill missing, but that his garment had also as unceremoniously decamped, and as far as he was interested, might be numbered among the 'things that were.' The truth at once flashed upon him that he had been the dupe of imposition, and that the 'milk of human kindness' running through his conformation had been the main auxiliary to it. Thus it is that frequently the good properties of one class of our fellow beings, are made subservient to the profit and advantage of the evil propensities of the other."

Lowell Factories.—There were employed in the different manufacturing on the first of January, five thousand and fifty-one females, and one thousand five hundred and twelve males. The Merrimack company alone employs upwards of thirteen hundred girls, and the Lawrence, one thousand. More than thirty-nine millions of yards of cloth are made here annually, and more than twelve millions of pounds of cotton consumed in the same time.

Cutlery the Indian Painter.—Mandan Religion.—The Indians were Jews. Mr. Cutlery, of whose portfolio on Indian portraits we have frequently spoken, is, we perceive, lecturing at Mobile. We trust he will soon make his way to the Northern cities. Indians are no rarities but rather a nuisance to the people about there. To us they are becoming subjects of historical interest, and therefore magnified in importance. If the following, related by Mr. Cutlery, as we find it in the Mobile Commercial Register, be a true narrative, it is certainly a most extraordinary and unexpected confirmation of the truths of the Bible. The ark must therefore have landed on Chimboraço, or the Alleghenies, and the Indian tribes that once populated this country must have been among the descendants of Abraham.—*N. Y. Star.*

The origin of the religious ceremony of the Mandans is both novel and interesting. It is probable that no white man was present at its celebration before Mr. C. and the gentlemen who accompanied him; and their tradition, connected with it, of a stranger coming to them from the west, who had saved himself from a great flood, and had found land on the mountain in his canoe, has probably been first made known to the white man at this visit. The season of these ceremonies is the budding of the willow, and the reason assigned is, that the bird flew back with a sprig of willow. On being questioned what bird, their reply was the mourning dove. The whole tradition upon which these ceremonies are founded is a matter of speculation for the curious.—Through its means the origin of these wild people may, perhaps, be traced.

Traveling Cats.—A lady residing in Glasgow had a handsome cat sent to her from Edinburgh; it was conveyed to her in a carriage. She was carefully watched for two months, but having produced a pair of young ones at the end of that time, she was left to her own discretion, which she very soon employed in displaying with both her kittens. The lady at Glasgow wrote to her friend at Edinburgh deploring her loss, and the cat was supposed to have formed some new attachment, with as little reflection as men and women sometimes do. About a fortnight, however, after her disappearance at Glasgow, her well known mew was heard at the street door of her old mistress, and there she was, with both her kittens; they in the best state, but she very thin. It is clear that she could only carry one kitten at a time. The distance from Glasgow to Edinburgh is forty miles, so that if she brought one kitten part of the way, and then went back for the other, and thus conveyed them alternately, she must have travelled one hundred and twenty miles at least. Her prudence must likewise have suggested the necessity of journeying in the night, with many other precautions for the safety of her young.

Oysters in the West.—From some circumstances which have recently come to our knowledge, (says the Cleveland Herald,) we should infer that the demand in the West for oysters, this year, must be unprecedented. The Pittsburgh Statesman of the 21st ult. states, that Mr. F. H. Drive, of that city, has recently established a regular line of teams and drivers, for the exclusive purpose of transporting oysters from the Eastern cities. By this arrangement, fresh oysters are brought to Pittsburgh from Baltimore in four days.

Western Names.—The Ohioian is a "Buckeye;" an Indian a "Hoosier;" an Illinoisian a "Sucker;" a Missourian a "Paw;" a Kentuckian a "Corn-cracker;" and a Michigander a "Wolverine."

European Conference.—The Emperor of Russia with two Generals, the Emperor of Austria, King of Prussia, and Empress of Russia & suite, had arrived at Toplitz, to attend the grand conference in relation to Spain. It may be that the commercial affairs of Germany and some other topics, will be considered, including the Holland and Belgian question.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, Pa. Nov. 9, 1835.

Flour in Baltimore \$6 00.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"A—" is inadmissible.
"O—" will appear next week.

The annual meeting of the Synod of Philadelphia took place at York on Wednesday week. Dr. GUYLER, the Moderator of last year, opened the session with a sermon. The Rev. Wm. M. ENOLES was elected Moderator, and Rev. JAMES WILLIAMSON and J. C. WATSON Clerks. About 250 members were in attendance. The Synod adjourned on Wednesday evening last, after the transaction of much important business, amongst which, we learn, was the suspension from the Ministry in the Presbyterian Church of the Rev. Dr. GUYLER, of Philadelphia, for erroneous doctrines advanced in his Notes on the Romans. The decision was made by a very large majority. He has appealed to the General Assembly.

HENRY SCHLEY, Esq., has been appointed Clerk of Frederick County Court, in the room of his deceased father, who has held it for many years.—The receipts of the office are said to be from 8 to 10,000 dollars a year! There appears to be very great excitement upon the subject of his appointment.

Mr. BOWEN, of this place, exhibited at our office last week, a Tomato of his raising, which weighed 1 lb. 13 1/2 oz. We were presented by C. F. KEENER, Esq., of Keener's Mills, on Monday last, with three splendid Turnips, the largest of which measured 26 1/2 inches in circumference, and weighed 5 lbs.

Whilst upon the subject of Mammoth articles, we would inform our country friends, that it would be worth while to call, when they come to town, and see a very fine Hog, in the pen of Col. Clarkson, of this borough.

A WEBSTER meeting is to be held shortly in Pitsburg. It is full time his friends were buckling on their armor.

There has been a dreadful gale at Charleston, S. C., which destroyed property to the amount of \$200,000 in the city and harbor.

U. States and France.

The New-York Times of Wednesday has the following:—

"We fulfilled our part of this treaty with France years ago, and the French have been profiting by it ever since. It appears that France will not fulfil her's unless upon condition of the humiliation of America. She confesses a debt to us, but she will not pay unless we first kiss her feet. A letter from a distinguished and well informed source at Paris, by the Charlemagne, confirms the statement that a draft had been made for the first instalment of the indemnity, and had been rejected, because it was not preceded nor accompanied by an apology! The letter adds, that in Paris it was understood that the fitting out of eight ships of the line at Toulon, had reference to this affair, and that fears generally prevailed there that no species of arrangement could be expected. We must hope this some error may prove to exist in this matter, but it is well that we, as Americans, should be prepared for what may occur. If France persist in demanding our humiliation, what course will we best? Charles Cotesworth Pinckney thought, when we were weak and poor, that we would devote all to maintain our place as a nation."

The French Question.—A New-York paper says—"It is hinted to us, from private sources, that M. Pageot, the French chargé d'affaires at Washington, has advised his government of the fact that Gen. Jackson had in his communications with him approved of Mr. Livingston's letter, and directed him to assure the French government that the message was not intended to convey any menace or insinuation of a character inconsistent with the friendly relations subsisting between the two governments. M. Pageot had not at the date of our last intelligence from Washington, received any reply from his government. It is well known that M. Pageot feels deeply anxious upon the subject, and has exerted himself greatly to prevent the occurrence of anything unpleasant to either government at this critical juncture."

"There have been sundry 'givings out' in Washington on the subject of the differences between this country and France—with the view, possibly, of preparing

message from the President. But we hope he will keep cool; refrain from harsh language; and let Congress express its unprejudiced opinion on the matter."—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

We hope so too; but, we confess, we have strong apprehensions to the contrary.—*Nat. Int.*

A French Fleet.—The Courrier des Etats Unis, of Saturday week, in referring

to the foreign news, by the North American, has this paragraph:—"All is calm in France; and the only interesting article we find in the French journals, is that of the considerable naval preparations in the western ports. Besides the large number of vessels at sea, in the single port of Toulon, there are the second only in France, there are fifty-nine vessels of all sizes, the greater part of which are preparing without intermission."

There is considerable speculation in England, on the assemblage of the Russian naval force in the Black Sea, and the warlike preparations against the shores of England.

Texas.—The Memphis Gazette of the 8th ult. says, "This day is big with the fate of Texas and her people. Parson Hodge, who returned to this place from that country, informs us that that people, on this day, meet in general convention for the purpose of declaring themselves free and independent. He says that they are so confident of superior strength, that they entertain no fears at all. The want of space prevents us from saying more upon this subject."

It is stated, and is quite probable, that the Mexican Charge d'Affaires in this country has sent President Jackson an official note of remonstrance against the movements in New-Orleans & elsewhere in aid of the insurgents of Texas.

Disgraceful Conduct.—The Rodney (Miss.) Telegraph states, that the pilot of the steamboat Mazonia, on her way from Louisville to New-Orleans, was so enraged at the owner's taking in tow a flat boat, that he purposely ran the boat against a snag, in broad day-light, some miles below New-Madrid, by which 3 negroes (a woman and 2 children) and 23 horses on the flat boat were killed.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.

THE FIRST MOB CASE.
The first trial resulting from the riots in August last, took place in Baltimore City Court. Joseph Walters, Jun., was indicted for an assault and battery on CHARLES F. TENSFIELD, on the night of the 8th of August last. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Tensfield, in obedience to a call on the citizens by the Mayor to aid the Civil Authorities in preserving the peace, and protecting the property of the citizens, was acting as a member of a troop of horse voluntarily assembled under the command of Col. E. L. FINLEY—that his horse fell with him while the troop was passing rapidly along the street—and in the fall Mr. Tensfield lost his sword; that before he could rise, he was surrounded by a crowd who beat him severely; and the traverser, Walters, took up the sword, and with the naked point presented in a threatening manner over Tensfield—then lying on the street—asked whether he should run it through him—he was prevented however by some of the bystanders from wounding Mr. T. with the sword. The jury found the Traverser guilty, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$100—to be imprisoned for six months—and to give security in \$500 to keep the peace.—*Gaz.*

FIRST TRIUMPHS OF THE TEXIANS.

The Editor of the New Orleans Bee has seen a private letter dated Brazoria, Oct. 8th, in which it is stated that the inhabitants of that place are every day alarmed by the Mexicans; that some two or three hundred of the latter had proceeded to Gonzales, about 150 miles distant, and demanded the arms and ammunition of the Americans; and on being refused they attacked the town, but were repulsed with the loss of 30 or 40 killed or wounded, none being killed on the part of the Texans.—The writer states that there are about 500 Texans in the interior battling with the Mexican troops; and that about 2000 of the latter were to have been at the mouth of the Brazos on the 20th inst. The Brazilians are building a fort to give their visitors a warm welcome.

We have also seen a call to ADAMS of the freemen of Texas, dated 31 Camp of the volunteers, and signed by several of the influential Texans, to their fellow citizens. They state that at the action of the 2d at Gonzales, the Mexican commander was slain. The rifles of Americans are no trifles in deciding the fate of military officers.

We have learned that a letter of the 12th inst. from Brazoria, was received last evening, in which it is stated, that the Texian forces under Gen. Houston had taken the town of SAN ANTONIO or Bexaro, with 1000 men under his command. The Mexicans had retired at the approach of the Texans; and the city was taken without resistance. It is also stated that a convoy of \$60,000 belonging to Gen. Cos, had fallen into the hands of the Texans.

Diabolical Murders.—The Aiken (S. C.) Telegraph of the 20th ult. records one of the most inhuman and outrageous murders ever perpetrated. It appears that on Saturday night previous, the house of Mr. Smith was forcibly entered, the inmates most inhumanly butchered, several valuable articles stolen, and the splendid dwelling of Mr. S. and the bodies of thirteen murdered individuals entirely consumed. Among them was Mr.

and wife, and five children, and six others whose names we could not learn, as they were German emigrants, and journeying to some of the upper districts.—Suspicion rests upon a white man who was seen dodging about the neighborhood, but had not at the last accounts been seen since the outrage was committed. No motive is assigned for the act, and it is to be hoped that the villain may soon be brought to exemplary justice. Mr. S. it is stated, was for a num-

ber of years a member of the state legislature; an intelligent and honest man; and for a long time a worthy member of the Methodist church.

\$10,000 reward has been offered for the perpetrator of this horrid act.

Shocking disclosures have been made at Charleston, South Carolina, of the detention and brutal treatment of young women in a house of ill fame, kept by a man of the name of June, whose wife makes annual visits to New-York in order to recruit. On Saturday week, the police of Charleston rescued six of her victims.—*Nat. Gaz.*

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

From the New Orleans Bee, of October 23. The Brig Volta, Capt. Kennedy, arrived yesterday in 6 days from Vera Cruz, and brought us journals of that place, up to the 12th inst.—We do not perceive in them any account of the central constitution having been discussed or adopted by the chambers of Congress. But it appears that the Federal republic has been dissolved; and that executive officers of the Mexican States have been subjected to the appointment of the central government. The Local Legislatures of the States have been authorized by a formal decree issued under the authority of the acting President, and sanctioned by the Congress.

Rhode Island.—The Legislature have declared Messrs. Pearce and Sprague to be the members elect to Congress for this State. A motion to declare that they were elected by a majority of legal votes could not be carried.

The whole number of votes, according to the official count, including the alleged illegal votes, and the scattering votes, give a majority to Mr. Sprague of 40 votes, and to Mr. Pearce of 17 votes, over all. This is close cutting.—*Nat. Int.*

Mountains of Carolina.—Under this head the Raleigh Register publishes a highly interesting article in relation to the mountainous region of North Carolina, from the pen of a scientific gentleman, which we shall take occasion to transfer to our columns. From this paper we are not a little astonished to learn that the highest mountain in the U. States is to be found in N. Carolina! It is even so. The loftiest peak of the Black mountain, in Yancey county, in that State, is, it appears, more than two hundred feet above Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, hitherto accounted the highest mountain in the Union. The fact itself is not so astonishing, (says the Register,) as that the discovery of it should not have been sooner made.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.

Uncle Sam's Mail beaten by an Oyster Wagon.—There is a line of oyster wagons established from Baltimore to Wheeling. They beat the mail from Baltimore to Wheeling eight hours and a quarter, taking four of the passengers out of the mail stage along with them. So much for the bad state of the national road, which has been the excuse for the non-arrival of the mail when due, for several weeks past.

Boston.—A census of the population of the city of Boston has been recently taken; by which it appears that the total population of the City falls little short of 80,000 souls, being an increase within the last five years of 30 per cent.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, Mr. James Marshall, of Bloomfield, Perry county, to Miss Maria J. Thompson, daughter of Mr. William Thompson, of this county.

On the same day, by the Rev. C. G. McLean, Wm. H. Brinkerhoff, Esq. to Miss Maria Rowan—both of Mountjoy township.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gutelius, Mr. Herman Spruth, of Littleton, to Mrs. Magdalena Beha, of York county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Ruthrauff, Mr. Joseph Snyder, of York county, to Miss Sarah Weaver, daughter of Mr. Jacob Weaver, of this county.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—In Chambersburg, on Tuesday the 3d instant, in the afternoon, Mrs. NANCY HARPER, wife of Mr. George K. Harper, Editor of the "Franklin Repository."

She had reached her fifty-sixth year, and was the mother of eleven children—of whom ten survive her.—The various duties that devolved upon her in her family, in her neighborhood, and in the social circle, were discharged with the greatest assiduity and devotedness; in all these important relations of life she was affectionate, sincere, and generous. The real worth of the deceased was known to few, for it was veiled by a retiring and unobtrusive disposition, which made an intimate acquaintance necessary to a just appreciation of her merits. The great concern of life, to know how to die, she understood, and placed her reliance where it is sure.

The disease which terminated her existence here, has been slowly but certainly doing its work for the last year. Her death has been long anticipated; still, however gradually the thought of her being worn down, the pang, which nature has ordained shall attend its separation, must be borne; the anxiety that has been long suspended must wound when it falls. But her husband and children may look in their great loss, to the consolations of religion, to time, and the active discharge of duties that remain to them, to blunt the edge of sorrows they would not wish to forget, and can use to advantageous results in the hour of utmost need that awaits us all.—*Franklin Whig.*

From unavoidable absence of the Editor last week, our paper has been delayed several hours.

COUNTY MEETING.

THE friends of Gen. WM. H. HARRISON will hold a County Meeting, on Saturday the 14th inst. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on Monday the 14th day of December next, to nominate an Electoral Ticket favorable to the above named individual. All persons, without distinction of party, are invited to attend.
Nov. 9.

Will be Rented.

On Wednesday the 18th of Nov. inst. **THE FARM.**
Lately of JOHN KLINE, deceased, on the premises, in Straban township, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, for one year from April next.
WM. McCLELLAN, } Ex's.
R. SMITH, }
Nov. 9.

DIVIDEND.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG.
Nov. 3, 1835.
THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. for the last six months—payable on or after the 9th inst.
J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.
[Nov. 9.]

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 1 1/2 per cent. which will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 1st of December next.
WALTER SMITH, Sec'y.
Nov. 2, 1835. [9]

ATTENTION!
Liberty Riflemen!

A Court of Appeal for the past year, will be held at the house of Mr. N. Moritz, on Saturday the 28th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. where all interested will do well to attend.

SAMUEL ARTHUR, Capt.
Nov. 9.

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of Jacob Norbeck, in Mountjoy township, on Saturday the 28th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M.

An Appeal will be held at the same time and place, for the past year.
By order, I. LIGHTNER, O. S.
Nov. 9.

WATER COMPANY.

A N Election for Managers of the Gettysburg Water Company, will be held at the Court-house, on Saturday the 14th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.
ROBERT SMITH, Sec'y.
Nov. 2.

Trial List for Nov. Term.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. B. Blackford, co-obligor in a joint and several obligation with Phoebe Thornburg, Robert Morland, Isaac Wiernman, Jacob Cornly and Nicholas Wiernman.
Moses Myers vs. Daniel Pickles.
Daniel Gilbert vs. Barnhart Hoffman.
Isaac Clark, use of Daniel Dean, vs. Solomon Spangler.
Engelhart Melchinger and Mary his wife vs. George Wilson.
James Galbreath vs. James Lockart.
David Roth vs. Wm. McClellan.
Henry Bittinger vs. John Johnson and Jacob B. Lyon, trading under the firm of Johnson & Co.
Bank of Gettysburg vs. Isaac Wiernman.
Thomas McKnight vs. the Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company.
James B. Webb vs. John L. Fuller.

Grand Jury for Nov. Term.

Germany township—Geo. Will, Michael R. Nussear.
Hamiltonban—Isaac Robinson, Wm. Cobean, Robert Slemmons, Israel Irvin, Jacob Weldy.
Mountpleasant—George Golden, Joseph Rider, John Smith.
Conowago—Daniel Gitt.
Tyrona—Peter Smudek.
Liberty—Samuel M'Nair, Wm. Kern, Straban—Henry Brinkerhoff, George Ligon, Wm. Thompson.
Mountjoy—John Benner, James Barr, Menallen—Jacob Sandoe.
Gettysburg—G. Arnold, D. McCreary.
Cumberland—John Plank.
Reading—Joseph J. Kuhn.

General Jury.

Huntington—Wm. Tauginbaugh, D. Demaree, Joseph Taylor, Isaac Sadler.
Berwick—James Lally.
Mountjoy—John Horner, J. Diehl, jr., Franklin—Richard Scott, Adam S. E. Duncan.
Conowago—Martin Clunk, John Morningstar, Wm. Abright.
Hamiltonban—John Nickley, jr., Hyram Boyd, Geo. Irvine, John M'Ginley.
Reading—Francis Fickes.
Tyrona—John Cushman, Henry Snyder, Lewis Will.
Straban—John Deardorff, Peter Brough, Henry Hoffman, Jr., George Boyer, Garret Brinkerhoff, Peter Monfort.
Tyrona—Jacob Fuller, John Diehl.
Gettysburg—Michael U. Clarkson.
Hamilton—Wm. Hildebrand.
Lumiere—Geo. Myers, Samuel Hollinger.
Germany—Ephraim Swope.
Liberty—Joseph Will, Wm. Scott, Abraham Krise, jr.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 23rd day of Nov. inst. for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.
CHAS. BUCKMASTER.
Nov. 9.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE instruction in this Institution is this day resumed, under the direction of Miss R. REYNOLDS, with the most flattering prospects. Parents and guardians are assured that nothing will be left undone which may contribute to the mental improvement of those pupils entrusted to her care.
Gettysburg, Oct. 26.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TEACHERS take notice, that the Board of School Directors for Straban township will meet at the house of Abraham King, Esq. in Hunterstown, on Saturday the 21st of November next, to receive proposals and employ Teachers for the winter season. Male Teachers are respectfully invited to attend.
By order, R. M'ILHENY, Sec'y.
Oct. 26.

NOTICE.

THE first instalment of the subscriptions to Pennsylvania College is now due. Subscribers will please call with the Treasurer, and pay the same.
J. B. McPHERSON, Treas'r.
Oct. 26.

NOTICE.

THE Account of George Deardorff and John Wehford, Assignees of AMOS GREIST, of Latimore township, is filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Adams county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at the next Court to be held for said County, on the Fourth Monday of November next.
GEO. ZIEGLER, Proth'y.
Oct. 26.

NOTICE.

THE Account of John Wolford, Assignee of WM. UNDERWOOD, of Latimore township, is filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Adams county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at the next Court to be held for said County, on the Fourth Monday of November next.
GEO. ZIEGLER, Proth'y.
Oct. 26.

SPECIAL COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act for holding Special Courts of Common Pleas," passed the 15th day of March, 1816, and its supplements,

A SPECIAL COURT

of Common Pleas will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, in and for the county of Adams, on Monday the 28th day of December next, (being the fourth Monday in said month,) at 10 o'clock, A. M. to try and determine all such matters as shall properly be cognizable by the said Court.
JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.
Nov. 2.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL B. WRIGHT, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, are desired to call with the subscriber, and settle the same, on or before the 1st of December next. And those who have any claims against said Estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
The Executor resides in Menallen township, Adams county.
WM. H. WRIGHT, Ex'r.
Oct. 12.

FOR SALE.

UNTIL the first of January next, by the subscriber, his

DWELLING

AND STORE-HOUSE, with three other OUT-LOTS. If not sold then, all will be for Rent.
DAVID ECKER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 5.

STRAY SHEEP.

STRAYED from the farm of the subscriber, near Millerstown, some time in September last,

80 head of Sheep.

Two of which were black.—I would be thankful for information respecting them, and will pay for all trouble and expense.
THOMAS C. MILLER.

OUT LOTS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE,

6 OUT LOTS

of Land, in the Borough of Gettysburg, and near thereto. They are under good fence and well improved.
WALTER SMITH.
Oct. 26.

Public Sale.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 13th day of November next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A Tract of Patented Land.

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, one mile from Hunterstown, on the old Chambersburg road, adjoining lands of John Dickson, Esq. Jacob King and others, containing

120 ACRES,

about 100 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance in good Timber. On the premises are a

two-story Log House,

and a Bank Barn, the under part made of brick and stone, a thriving Orchard of choice fruit, and a never-failing well of water a few yards from the door, and also an excellent spring with running water on the farm; a suitable portion of the land is meadow of the first quality; the situation is delightful, and will recommend itself.

Terms of sale—one-half of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of April next, when possession will be given; the balance in six equal yearly payments without interest.

Attendance will be given by

JAMES GREGORY.

Oct. 28.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company, will take notice that an Election will be held in Gettysburg, on Monday the 9th day of November next, for the purpose of choosing, by a majority of votes of the said Stockholders, by ballot, to be delivered in person, or by proxy duly authorized, One President, Six Managers, and one Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of said Company for the ensuing year.

WALTER SMITH, Sec'y.

Oct. 19.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber has just received a **FRESH SUPPLY** of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Blue, Sup. Black, Adelaide, &c. Broad Cloths, Striped and Corded Cassimeres, Fancy and plain Satinets, together with a general assortment of Merinoes, double and single width, of various colors, Prints, & Woollen Goods. He has also filled up his assortment of

BOOKS,

as to be enabled to supply the varied applications of the Public. He would very respectfully solicit the Public to call and see them; would return his grateful acknowledgments for former patronage; and with respect requests a continuance.

C. F. HIMES.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

ALMANACS,

BY the gross or single dozen, for sale at the Apothecary and Book-Store of the subscriber.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 3.

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

This work will in future be edited by **Mrs. A. H. NICHOLAS**, who will receive the aid and advice of **WASHINGTON IRVING**, **EDWARD EVERETT**, **GULIAN C. VERPLANCK**, **CHARLES F. HOFFMAN**, making the necessary selections for it.

THE LADY'S BOOK,

A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose. By the most celebrated Authors. PUBLISHED AT \$3 PER ANNUM, BY **L. A. GODEY**.

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 23rd day of Nov. next, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

WILLIAM FLETCHER.

Oct. 19.

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, I will sell, at private sale, the

VALUABLE FARM,

owned by **Cladess and Serena Lockwood**. This farm contains 320 ACRES, of which perhaps about 80 are very heavily timbered. It lies within one mile of the railroad and canal, is well watered, has good fencing, and, for the growth of the various crops, unsurpassed by any soil in the valley. It has little or no waste land, almost every foot of it being capable of tillage. As a place of residence, it is one

more particular information, apply by letter or otherwise, to

MOUNTJOY B. LUCKETT,

Frederick, Md.

Oct. 19.

THE highest price in Cash will be

given for **GOOD FLAX SEED.**

S. H. BUEHLER.

July 27.

Thomas J. Cooper

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and Customers in general, that he has just received a **FRESH SUPPLY** of

FALL GOODS,

Consisting of **Dry Goods, Groceries, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, Cloths, Cassinets, Merinos, IRON, LUMBER, &c.** all of which he will sell low for CASH, or Country Produce. Call and examine for yourselves.

Gettysburg, Oct. 19.

ELUTION.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

October 10th, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an Election for THIRTEEN Directors, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday the 10th day of November next.

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.

[Oct. 12.]

FRESH DRUGS

AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just returned from the City with a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs, PAINT BRUSHES, GROCERIES, &c. And a handsome selection of BOOKS.

All which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 1.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five—before Daniel Durkee, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Upon the petition of Harman Wierman, Executor of Susannah Pittenoff, and Trustee for her Heirs, setting forth that on the 30th of December last the Orphans' Court of Adams county decreed the Real Estate of David Nickle, deceased, to William Nickle, on his entering into recognizance for the payment of the heirs, &c.; that the share of Susannah Pittenoff therein was \$62 34, but the same was decreed to be paid to Judgment Creditors of Abel Pittenoff, the husband of said Susannah; and that the said Susannah is now dead, leaving heirs—

on all interested in the premises, to appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held in Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of November next, and shew cause why the said decree should not be amended, and why the aforesaid sum of \$62 34 should not be paid over to the said Harman Wierman in trust as aforesaid.

By the Court,

T. C. MILLER, Clerk.

Sept. 21.

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and**Miscellaneous Books.**

Also, **BLANK BOOKS** of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

WINDOW GLASS?

THE Subscriber has received from Pittsburgh, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of **WINDOW GLASS**, which he will sell at the **Manufacturer's Prices**, including Freight. He now has on hand 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 12-16, and 12-18.

Readers of the article are respectfully invited to call.

CHARLES F. HIMES.

Sept. 14.

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade at the Two Taverns, on Saturday the 14th of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. BUEHLER.

Oct. 20.

ARNOLD'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY,

trans. by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale by the dozen or single copy, at the Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Court Referees to settle and adjust the disputed items in the account of Wm. Cowanover, one of the Administrators of John Cowanover, deceased, and also to settle and adjust the amount and ascertain the advancements made to the heirs of said deceased, will meet for that purpose, at the house of Wm. McClellan, in Gettysburg, on Friday the 20th of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SAMPSON S. KING,

WM. McCLELLAN,

JAMES COOPER.

Sept. 21.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber, having recently returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, in addition to his stock of Dry Goods, &c. has opened, in part of his Establishment, a General Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which have been selected with much

care, and in many instances, made

to his order. He has also made arrangements at home to have any orders made in the best workman-like manner, so as to be enabled to meet the various applications of the Public for the latter of which he considers himself responsible. The Stock will consist of the following, to wit:

- Gentlemen's Calf Boots, (best quality.)
- " Morocco do. do. do.
- " Seal do. (sewed & pegged.)
- " Calf and Coarse Brogues,
- " Do. Shoes, (regularly made.)
- " Do. do. (pegged.)
- " Seal do. and Brogues,
- " Pumps, Seal, Morocco & Calf, (spring & dancing)
- " Slippers, plain and colored,
- " Ladies' Seal Boots,
- " Gaiter do.
- " Seal Slippers,
- " Monroe do.
- " Prunella, (various qualities and prices.)

Also a general assortment of **Boys, Misses, and Infants' Boots & Shoes, &c.** The Public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

CHARLES F. HIMES.

Sept. 14.

Morrison's Pills.

The Hygienic Universal Medicine

OF THE **BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH.** REMOVING all obstructions in the intestines, thoroughly cleansing the bowels, giving purity to the blood, and thereby promoting its free circulation. Striking at the root of all diseases, and is good in all cases giving rest, appetite and strength. For Sale at the Apothecary of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Oct. 12.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the public, that he is now prepared to supply Country Teachers and Retailers of Books with **EMERSON'S READER and ARITHMETIC** at wholesale prices, as also with a general assortment of other **SCHOOL BOOKS.**

C. F. HIMES

Sept. 14.

Oil of Celsus,

For Beautifying and Preserving **HUMAN HAIR.** PREVENTING the hair from falling off, (particularly after sickness,) promoting the growth of the hair, and preserving its color—prepared only by **WILLIAM GOODPASTER**, York, Pennsylvania. Sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

June 8.

NEW BOOKS.

THE following new Works just received and for sale at the Book-Store of the Subscriber:

- Gutzlaff's History of China,
- History of the Inquisition,
- Abbott's Young Christian,
- " Child at Home,
- " Mother at Home,
- Corner Stone,
- Six Months in a Convent,
- Answer to Six Months in a Convent,
- Barnes' Notes on Gospels, Acts and Romans,
- Dr. Schmaucker's Popular Theology, second edition,
- Henry and Antonia,
- Steward on Hebrews,
- Watson's Theological Dictionary,
- Harper's Family, Theological and Classical Library complete.

Also—Henry's, Scott's, and Clark's Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments, together with a large and general assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Works, also Bibles and Testaments of every description, fancy and common binding, and Stationary of every description.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

June 8.

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

THIS mild and effective medicine possesses many advantages over other remedies usually employed for diseases of children. It has been found beneficial in the following diseases—pains in the stomach and bowels, cholera, griping, restlessness, &c. It is prepared from vegetables only.

For sale at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 12.

Public Sale.

WILL be offered for sale, by Public Auction, on the premises, on Saturday the 14th of November next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A FARM,

Late the Estate of **Isaac Armstrong**, deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, Penn. adjoining lands of Hugh M. Gaughy, Henry Toot, and others, containing

150 Acres of Patented Land.

The Improvements are, at wo-story large **STONE HOUSE,**

Double Log Barn, with 3 or 4 never-failing springs, and a well of water at the house door; a large Orchard of fruit trees; a good proportion of Meadow and Woodland. The fields are well set with clover. Also,

A TAN-YARD,

in good order, consisting of 17 Vats, a Bark-shed 60 feet long and 22 feet wide, with a good patent Bark-mill, a good Carrier's shop, 28 by 18, with a sufficiency of water piped to the door.

Any person wishing to view the property, will please call on the tenant residing on the farm, or on the premises in Gettysburg. Attendance given, and terms made known, by

QUINTIN ARMSTRONG, Esq.

Oct. 26.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. D. DURKEE, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District; and **DANIEL SHEFFER** and **WM. McLEAN**, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 23rd day of November next—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, } Oct. 12, 1835.

PROSPECTUS OF THE**Harrisburg Chronicle,**

Published by Hugh Hamilton and Son, TWICE A WEEK.

The approaching Session of the Legislature must be one of unusual interest to the people of Pennsylvania. The accusations brought against the present administration with respect to taxes, extravagance, internal improvement, and the school law, would seem to indicate that the new rulers, just elected, are opposed, totally and without reserve, to the policy of Governor Wolf; and it is of great interest to the people to know what policy shall be substituted for that which has been so loudly condemned.

Abuses in all the departments of government have been charged against the present administration, and reform has been promised; and it is of great interest to the people to know exactly the extent of the abuses, and the measure of the reform.

These are points that will make a paper at the seat of government more than usually interesting at the approaching session of the Legislature, and as the editors of the Chronicle have both the leisure, and inclination, and they trust, the ability, to furnish ample and accurate Reports of the proceedings of the Representatives of the people, they solicit public patronage to their sheet.

The Harrisburg Chronicle will, as heretofore, be scrupulously impartial, suffering no party bias to color the Report of Proceedings of the Legislature. But at the same time, the editors promise that public measures shall be discussed fully, freely and fearlessly, in the columns of the Chronicle, such a discussion being imperiously required by the position of our Public Improvements, and of our State and National Politics.

TERMS.

For the session, twice a week, in advance \$2 00

For the whole year 3 00

Persons furnishing six subscribers and enclosing ten dollars, shall have a seventh copy forwarded regularly for their trouble.

Harrisburg, Oct. 26.

The Evangelist's Confession.

Scripture Views of the Sonship of Jesus Christ. THIS is the best biblical exposition of this vitally important doctrine known to

C. G. McLEAN.

Sold at the Apothecary & Book-Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 6.

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, and Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 20th of November next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg the following Real Estate, viz.:

A Lot of Ground,

No. —, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of Dr. Jesse Gilbert, fronting on Baltimore and Middle-streets, on which are erected, a two-story brick dwelling-house, and back building, with a well of water at the back door, a large frame stable and other out-buildings.

Also, on same lot, fronting on Baltimore street, a two-story frame dwelling-house.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land, in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing 22 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Thomas C. Miller, Samuel Forney, and fronting on the Emmitsburg road. Also, one other LOT, in said township, containing 8 acres, more or less, part wood land and part clear land, adjoining lands of Jacob Sheffer and others.

Also, one other Tract of Mountain Land, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, containing 19 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Daniel Orner, Peter Arendt, and others. Seized and taken in execution at the estate of Jacob Ziegler.

—ALSO—

By postponement, on Thursday the 19th of November next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises.

THE UNDIVIDED THIRD PART OF**A Tract of Land,**

situate in Reading township, Adams county, containing 100 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Daniel Myers, Jr. John Baker and others, on which are erected a two-story log dwelling-house, log stable, and a spring of water near the door, and a small Orchard. Seized and taken in execution at the estate of Jacob Moses and Tobias Starry.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, } Oct. 26, 1835.

DR. REEF'S**Botanical Drops.**

One of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, and a vitiated habit of the body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the forms of *Scrofula*, *Salt Rheum*, *Leprosy*, *St. Anthony's Fire*, *Fever Sores*, (even when the bones are affected) *White Swellings*, (if applied with Dr. Jebb's Liniment) *Jaund* and *obstinate Ulcers*, *Sore Legs* and *Eyes*, *Scaldhead* in *Children*, *Scoury* or *Scrofulic Gout*, *Pimpled* or *Carbuncled* *Feces*, *Festering* *Eruptions*, and *Venerical Taints* throughout the body, in which last case the Drops often cure when Mercury fails. They are also the best *Spring* and *Autumnal Physic* to purify and cleanse the system from humors which frequently appear at these seasons of the year. They also aid the process of digestion, and by purifying the blood, prevent the secretion of malignant humors on the lungs. The Proprietor confidently relies upon the vast number of surprising cures effected by the Drops, not only in Boston and its vicinity, but throughout the Union, for the best proof of their excellence as an unfailing *Alternative Medicine*, in all cases above specified.

This article has recently been pronounced by a physician of the first respectability, who had witnessed its surprising efficacy, as entitled, in his opinion, to take the lead of all the popular articles known for the above complaints, and indeed it is fast gaining this point in public estimation, throughout the country.